

**Macy's**  
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only  
Store Hours 9 to 5:30



**Whirls of White**  
And still it goes on—the unceasing purchase of white, ruffy, dainty feminine garments, on our Third Floor.

**Pale Pink**  
rivals its snowy sister in popularity, and many of those dainty affairs fashioned of sheer-as-mist fabrics may be had in that delicately flushed hue.

**Undies First**  
of nice, soft cambrics, nainsooks, muslin or batiste. Carefully sewn and adorably adorned with bows, lace and ribbons.

**All of These**  
fabrics in corset covers, chemises, gowns, skirts and combinations may be had at the following prices—\$1.39, \$1.79, \$2.79, and \$3.79.

**Philippine Lingerie**  
delicately embroidered and be-ribboned is dear to feminine hearts, and, no wonder! Chemises and nighties at from \$2.79 and \$3.79 up.

**From France**  
come the tempting bits of frivolity that were created to make women's eyes open wide and their pocket-books light. But they may be had at our White sale at prices that are 'way below those in other shops. Gowns and chemises at \$4.49, \$5.79, \$8.79 and on upwards to \$35.

**Slimly Silken**  
are these lovely gowns in palest flesh color—\$9.17 to \$9.79. Silk camisoles—\$1.39 to \$2.79 up. Envelope Chemises—\$2.79, \$4.49 to \$4.74. Silken bloomers—\$3.79 to \$5.87.

**Blouses**  
in all white or white with colored trimmings range in price from 79c to \$1.69. Sheer, summery organdies at \$2.59 and \$3.59. Nets, \$2.24 to \$4.69.

**For the Household**  
There are many economy items, such as bedspreads, linens, white fabrics for curtains and ever so many others at typical White Sale savings.

## Allies to Ask Free Ports at Russia's Gates

**Riga and Odessa Favored as Centers of Trade Where Barter Will Be Carried On if Bolsheviks Agree**

**Cession of Land Wanted Moscow Government Expected to Treat Capitalist Enterprise With Disfavor**

New York Tribune Bureau (Copyright, 1920, New York Tribune Inc.) LONDON, Jan. 20.—Opening of commercial relations with Russia represents technical difficulties which, it is reported, will be overcome on the basis of "free ports." The Bolsheviks will be asked, it is said, whether they will consent to the establishment of these "free ports" at the northern and southern gates to Russia.

Riga, in the north, and Odessa, in the south, are likely to be chosen, it is believed here, in case of acceptance by the Bolsheviks. The Moscow government will be asked to cede a strip of territory at each place, which to all intents and purposes will represent small portions of western Europe, where the "capitalist system" will hold sway.

**Bank to Be Opened**  
Manufactured goods will be shipped to the ports, where barter will be carried on. British banks will immediately open branches there for financing the Russian business. Russian peasants may privately or through governmental or other agencies ship grain, furs, timber, wool, tobacco, potash and other products to the ports, where they may be sold in open market on the pound sterling basis. They may purchase manufactured goods, machinery and other supplies at the same ports.

Foreign money will be made the medium of exchange, thus permitting the ruble's value to adjust itself or not, according to which course the Moscow government desires to follow. A tentative proposal that the commerce should be carried on only with Russian cooperation is considered camouflage, as it is believed that it is the government's intention to give private trading the widest scope without governmental restrictions and supervision.

One difficulty remains—the key to the whole proposition—and that is whether the Bolsheviks will agree to a segregation of a small strip of territory for "capitalist" enterprise. It is thought that this may be surmounted by framing the proposal in such a way that the "free ports" would be left under Bolshevik control.

**A "British Triumph"**  
If the Bolsheviks refuse to establish the proposed commercial "No Man's Land," it is obvious that the small, newly-established independent states on the eastern border of Russia will become the trading centers. It is two weeks now since the determination was reached by British banks to open branches in certain of these border countries "for the purpose of helping them get on their feet financially," and at the same time large British commercial houses announced similar plans with the same professed purposes. The British press referred to these enterprises as a "British triumph."

It is now seen that British banks and commercial houses built better

than they knew—or professed to know—when they established branches in Lettonia and Poland.

**U. S. Action in Siberia Called Puzzle by Japan**

VLADIVOSTOK, Jan. 13 (By The Associated Press) (Delayed).—American and Allied representatives are awaiting an announcement as to the results of Japanese and American diplomatic negotiations at Washington regarding Siberia, which are expected to clear up a peculiar situation here growing out of the withdrawal of American forces.

The United States troops have received orders to evacuate Siberia, without the issuance by the American government of a statement regarding its policy toward Siberia and Japan. An agreement with whom on August 9, 1918, brought the American and Japanese expeditions here. Since the announcement on January 8 by Major General William S. Graves, commander in Siberia, that the War Department had ordered his command to Manila, he has made no statement regarding the evacuation.

American troops continue their movement from the railway sectors toward Vladivostok and vicinity which remains comparatively free from political disturbances and other disorders. The first troops trains from Spasskoe arrived last night, but the men were unable to board the transport. Great Northern, which has arrived in port, but was unable to dock because of a blizzard, and is now frozen in the ice at Churkin Point.

The Japanese claim total ignorance of any change from the original Japanese-American agreement regarding the Siberian policy. The official public bureau to-day issued to the Russian press the following statement:

"The American military evacuation of Siberia with notice only to General Ota (Japanese commander in Eastern Siberia) creates a profound impression in Tokyo. The American stroke, coming without any notice from the American government, from Ambassador Shidehara or from Ambassador Morris, or without even a reply from Washington to the recent Japanese proposal regarding the Siberian situation, is a bolt from the blue to unsuspecting Japanese, who are unable to grasp the significance of the situation."

**Advance by Bolsheviks Halted in South Russia**

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The situation in South Russia, according to official dispatches, dated January 18, was at that time as follows:

In the Caucasus, insurgent attacks against Derbent had been repulsed, and Bolshevik advances toward Praskovye likewise had been repulsed. The Caucasus army was holding the line astride the Baitan-Ekaterinodar Railway, 120 miles southwest of Baitan. Further west Bolshevik attempts to pass the Don River had been unsuccessful, but a small party had gained the left bank of the stream south of Nakhichevan.

In the direction of the Crimea the Bolsheviks had reached a line twenty miles north of the Chongar Isthmus.

**Paish Declares He Hasn't Talked Loan With Any One**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Sir George Paish, British financial expert, called at the White House to inquire as to President Wilson's health to-day before leaving Washington for a tour of the West.

In commenting on his visit to the United States, Sir George said he had not discussed a loan, large or small, with any one in the United States since his arrival here several weeks ago. He came, he said, in addition to his European relief work, to find out "what the people are thinking" as to export trade and finance.

## Nitti Calls Off All Overtures To Jugo-Slavs

Continued from page 1

plish that difficult task, and it may truly be said that I have never presided over your meetings. They were not presided over. We exchanged thoughts, strictly speaking. We never experienced difficulties in our discussions, and the President never had to exercise his powers. We have been friends charged with a great duty—to make peace, to prolong the state of peace first of all between ourselves, while increasing the chances of peace for humanity.

"We have all defended what we believed to be the interest of our countries, but never has the necessity of a common understanding been lost sight of. I further believe that we all are agreed to-day to say that the special interests of each nationality must be considered and respected; there cannot be a tranquil Europe if the rights of each one are not recognized.

**Right of Reparation Defended**

"I have been sometimes reproached for making too many concessions. The same reproach has been made against other heads of governments, but I am calm in the knowledge, as I am sure you all are, of never having been guided in the expression of my opinions or in the conclusions we have reached except by the single idea that the nations who shed much blood had the right, first of all, to have their national claims satisfied, and then to have those claims reconciled each to the other and embodied in one great peace inspired by common interest."

In conclusion, M. Clemenceau said: "I shall not lose sight of the peace we are completing, and shall continue to follow its progress until my last breath. I shall try by all good wishes, at least, to do all in my power for the solidification of that peace, for, indeed, if should arise among you, how terrible the thought that the best blood of the civilized world, the blood of our soldiers, would be shed in vain for hopes that would not be realized."

"I won't believe that such an eventuality is possible. I know the sentiments of my friend M. Millerand. I know that he, as I, is convinced that an alliance for a lasting understanding must be maintained among all the peoples represented here."

**Shakes Hands of Colleagues**

After shaking hands warmly with all present, M. Clemenceau, with tears in his eyes, left the Foreign Minister's private office, where daily for more than a year he has toiled for the greatness of his country and the peace of the world.

M. Clemenceau indicated he would withdraw from the affairs of the council to-morrow. It was stated that other French peace conference delegates would resign at once.

Signor Nitti departed this evening for Rome, and David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, will depart for England to-morrow morning.

Alexandre Millerand, the new French Premier, attended the meeting of the council this morning. He was introduced to all the members, but took no part in its proceedings. Mr. Clemenceau presided at the morning and afternoon sessions.

The official communication of the Supreme Council issued this evening says:

"The council took cognizance of the Jugo-Slav answer to the Italian plan for settlement of the Adriatic question. The Jugo-Slav government having made reservations it has been asked to give a definite reply on the subject between now and the end of the week."

## U. S. Papers Dealing With Irish Affairs Seized in Dublin

**Postal Authorities Bar the Journals as Laborite Deliberation Arrives to Survey Conditions in Erin**

DUBLIN, Jan. 20.—American newspapers arriving here during the last few days have been seized by postal authorities, supposedly because of articles referring to Irish affairs.

Members of the Laborite parliamentary delegation, which will travel through Ireland to gain a first hand view of conditions in this country, arrived here to-night. No reception had been organized and no one except an unofficial representative of the Castle met the party at the dock.

Arthur Henderson, a member of the party, said to-day that before the war the British Labor party had favored Irish self-government and had been influenced by the eighty-four Irish members of Parliament. Under the tremendously changed parliamentary representation from Ireland, however, and the fact that seventy-three Sinn Féin members had absented themselves from the House of Commons, he said, Irish influence in Parliament had waned.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Viscount French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has become a convert to home rule, it is asserted by the Dublin correspondent of "The Pall Mall Gazette."

Lord French, the correspondent declares, has become convinced that the only method of dealing with Ireland is the concession of the fullest measure of autonomy consistent with imperial supremacy.

## Berkman Obtains Entry Into Russia For Deported 'Reds'

**Official Reception Accorded Radicals After Conference With Bolshevik Executive; Soviet to Provide Homes**

TERIJOKE, Finland, Jan. 20.—Radicals who were deported from the United States were given what might be termed an official reception just before the close of this village yesterday. In the crowd greeted Alexander Berkman, Emma Goldman and their "comrades" was M. Zorin, member of the All-Soviets Executive Committee, who, after a brief conference with Berkman, agreed to permit the whole party to enter Bolshevik Russia.

"There is no question they will be welcomed in Russia," said M. Zorin. "We will give them work according to their professions and trades, but first we must provide them with comfortable homes and feed them well."

Madame Gorky, wife of the Russian novelist, said when she met the deportees: "Russia opens her arms to all who are politically persecuted."

There was a slight delay in getting in touch with the Bolsheviks, whose lines were about a mile distant from the brook marking the frontier of soviet territory. When finally a conference had been arranged Berkman, accompanied by Finnish officers and newspaper correspondents, went out on the ice, meeting the Bolsheviks in the middle of the stream.

After a short parley the soviet officers summoned the members of the Soviet Committee of Petrograd, which included Joseph Feinsberg, former British labor leader, and M. Zorin. The committee was conducted to Terijoki, where a conference was held. Conditions gave considerably improved in Petrograd, according to M. Zorin, who said every one there was getting one and a quarter pounds of bread a day. There is comparatively little idleness and wood and fuel are more abundant, making life more pleasant than heretofore, he said.

**Gov. Russell Backs Suffrage**

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 20.—Ratification of the Federal woman suffrage constitutional amendment was recommended to-day by Lee M. Russell in his inaugural address on succeeding himself as Governor of Mississippi.

## Sinn Féin Is Slain by Police in Roads Battle

KILRUSH, Ireland, Jan. 20.—An encounter occurred near here to-day in which a man supposed to be a Sinn Féin was killed. While policemen were removing their belongings from Coaracra to Knock in a motor van they were fired on by a large party from both sides of the road. Four policemen returned the fire, killing one man and capturing two others of the attacking party, who were brought to Kilrush.

The body of the man killed fell into the river and was swept away by the current. The policemen escaped injury.

**London Not Cast Down By Sinn Féin "Victory"**

**Fact That Neither Faction Carried Its Stronghold Is Held to Favor Home Rule**

LONDON, Jan. 20 (By The Associated Press).—While the Sinn Féin is celebrating what it calls a victory in the Irish municipal elections official circles in London profess to find in the election returns an element, which makes the prospects brighter for a unified Ireland under the proposed Home Rule Bill. This element is said to lie in the fact that the voting showed neither Southern Ireland to be solid Unionist nor Northern Ireland solid Unionist.

Neither the Sinn Féiners nor Unionists appear to have gained a majority of the total seats in their respective strongholds. Therefore it is asserted that since the sections are mixed there is much more chance for them to come together quickly under one parliament, as proposed by Premier Lloyd George in his recent speech in the House of Commons.

While there are a few districts still to be heard from, it would appear from available figures that the Sinn Féin has captured approximately 31 per cent of the seats and the Unionist

**McCreery's**  
**English**  
**Clothes**  
TAILORED IN AMERICA  
FOR JAMES MCCREERY & COMPANY

party 20 per cent. While Labor came strong to the front with 17 per cent and the Nationalists again have come to life and won 14 per cent, the other seats are scattered among independent and reformers.

**Sinn Féin Is Slain by Police in Roads Battle**

KILRUSH, Ireland, Jan. 20.—An encounter occurred near here to-day in which a man supposed to be a Sinn Féin was killed. While policemen were removing their belongings from Coaracra to Knock in a motor van they were fired on by a large party from both sides of the road. Four policemen returned the fire, killing one man and capturing two others of the attacking party, who were brought to Kilrush.

The body of the man killed fell into the river and was swept away by the current. The policemen escaped injury.

**U. S. to Sell German Ship**

**Prices of Six Vessels To Be Fixed by Appraisal**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Sale of six former German cargo vessels, approximating 50,000 deadweight tons, at a price to be fixed after an appraisal by a committee of Shipping Board officials and independent shipping men, was agreed on to-day by the board.

The French-American Line is to take three of the vessels, the Moore & McCormick Company two and the Foreign Transport and Mercantile Corporation one.

Bids for the sale of the thirty former German passenger ships closed at midnight to-night. About a dozen were received, but no action is expected before the latter part of the week.

**Telephone in Comfort With an Equipoise Arm**

Great variety of every conceivable style—ranging, of course, from the most practical to the most unusual in design. We specialize in brackets. Representative will call to demonstrate.

Circulars of All Styles on Request

**SCOFIELD & CO.**  
Tel. Boshman 4411 150 Nassau St., N. Y.

**JOHN DAVID**  
**STEIN-BLOCH MARK CLOTHES**  
Broadway at 32nd Street  
Facing Greenway Square

**HALF-YEARLY SALE**

**Stein-Bloch Suits and Overcoats**

SUITS		OVERCOATS	
\$50, \$45	\$39.50	\$55, \$50, \$45	\$39.50
\$60, \$55	\$49.50	\$70, \$65, \$60	\$52.50
\$70, \$65	\$59.50	\$80, \$75	\$68.50
\$90, \$85, \$75	\$69.50	\$100, \$90, \$85	\$72.50

We Bespeak Your Especial Observation Of The Fact That These Are The Celebrated Stein-Bloch Clothes, As Well As Our Own John David Fashion Models. No Charge For Alterations, If Needed. The Accustomed Alert And Interested Service, Without Any Pressure To Purchase.

**GLOVE SALE**

**CROSS**  
TRADE MARK  
LONDON  
89 Regent Street

**GLOVE SALE**

**IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES**

These gloves are odd lots—very odd lots—for while their value has not decreased, their prices have.

The truth is;—these gloves have been reduced to attract you here—in the hope that you will see some other things that might interest you.

**French Kid and Capeskin Gloves**

**For Women**  
\$1.65 to \$2.85 originally  
\$3.25 to \$4.50

**For Men**  
\$1.50 to \$2.85 originally  
\$3.50 to \$6.00

Fabric Gloves for Women 85c, originally \$1.25

On Sale at both our New York Establishments.  
No Mail, C. O. D. or Telephone Orders.

New York  
404 Fifth Ave.  
(at 37th St.)  
253 Broadway  
(Opp. City Hall)

**Mark Cross**  
The World's Greatest Leather Stores

Boston  
145 Tremont St.

London  
89 Regent St.